

By: Mariam Hamdy, Nadia Salem, and
😊 Nazly Deif

Psychology and Human Mental Processes

What Is Psychology?

The scientific study of behavior and mental processes, and the factors that influence these processes.



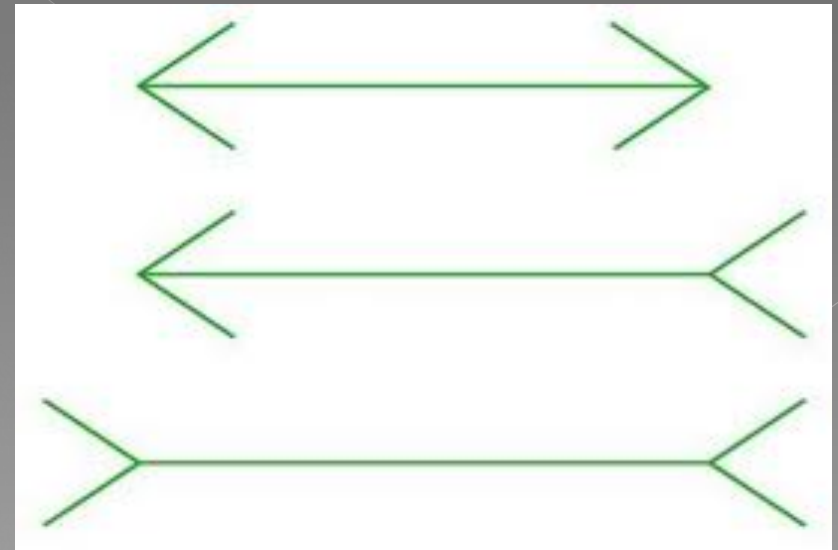
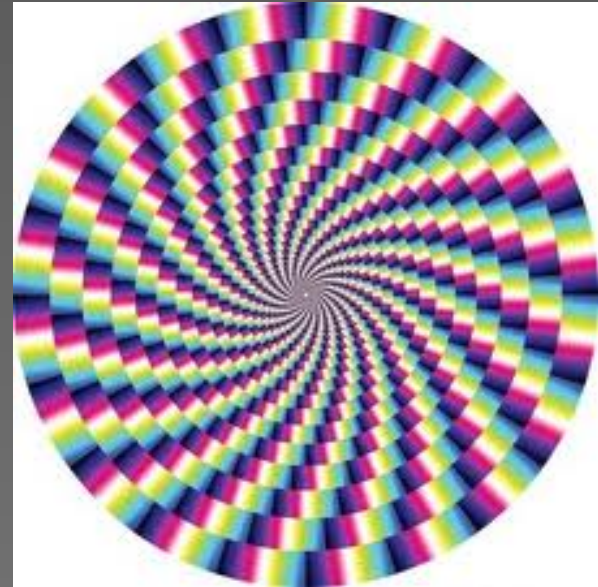
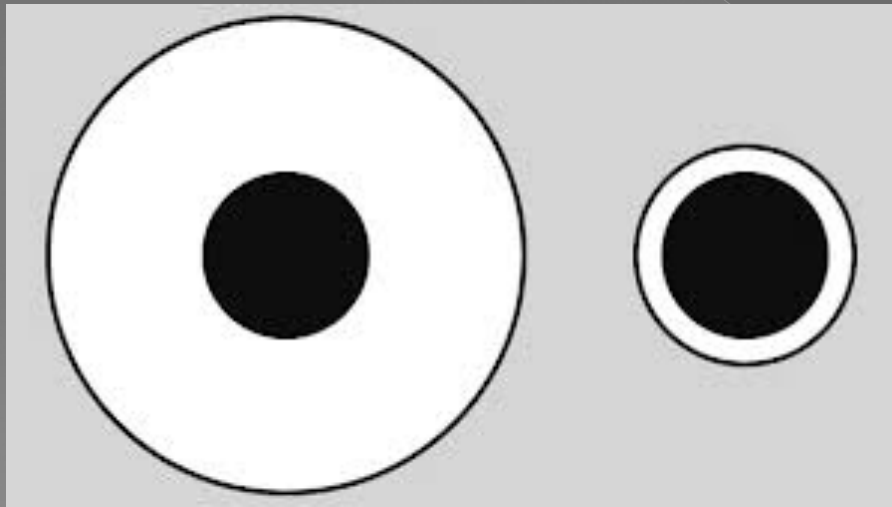
Introduction to Psychology

➡ Existed since the late 1800's

Individuals and behavior (Counseling) ←



Tricks



Key Words

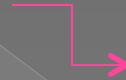
◉ Phlegm



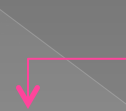
Choler



Melancholy



Ethics



Subconscious



Ego



Stimuli

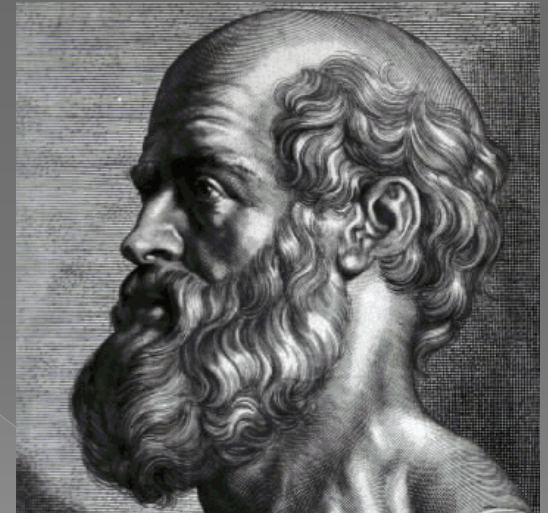
The Scope Of Psychology

- Questions about human thought and behavior
- Modern Psychology

-Different Personality types: 4 different liquids



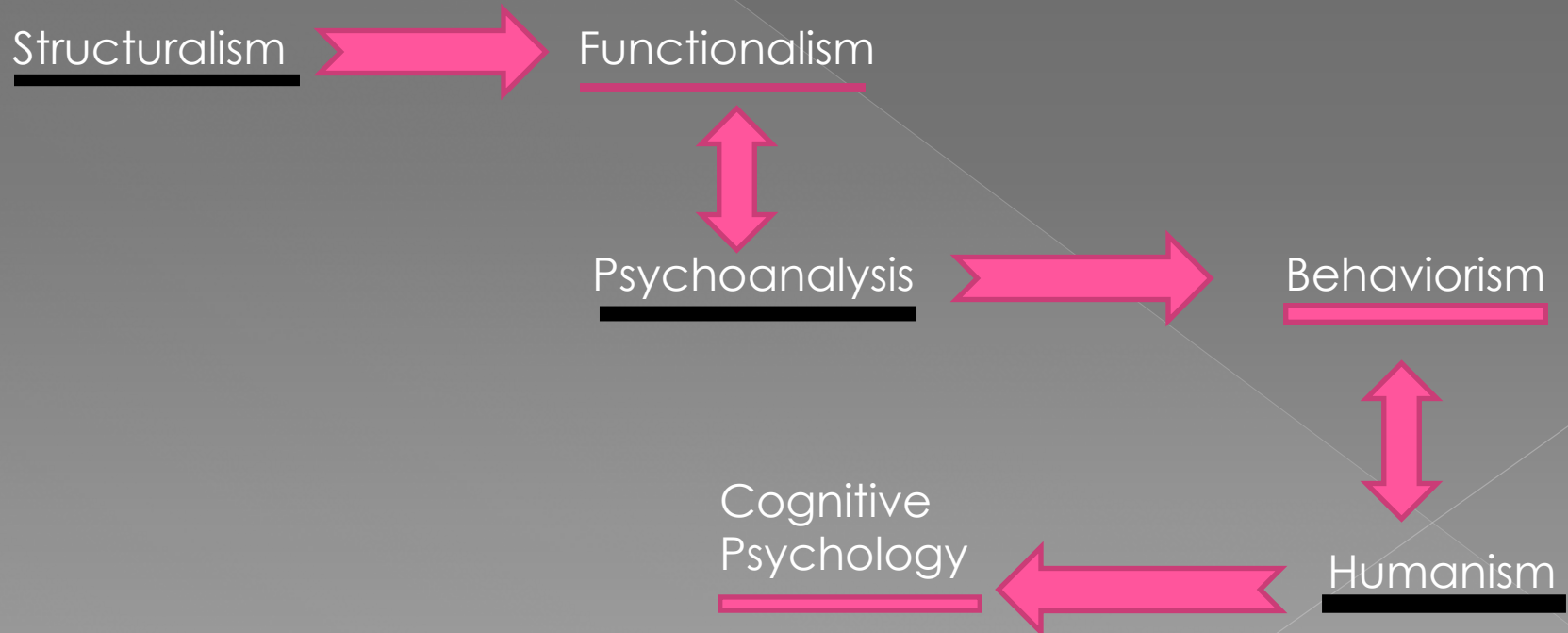
John Locke (1643-1704)



Hippocrates (460-377 BCE)

Branches Of Psychology

- A variety of opinions exist as to what psychology is and how it should work



Structuralism 1832-1910

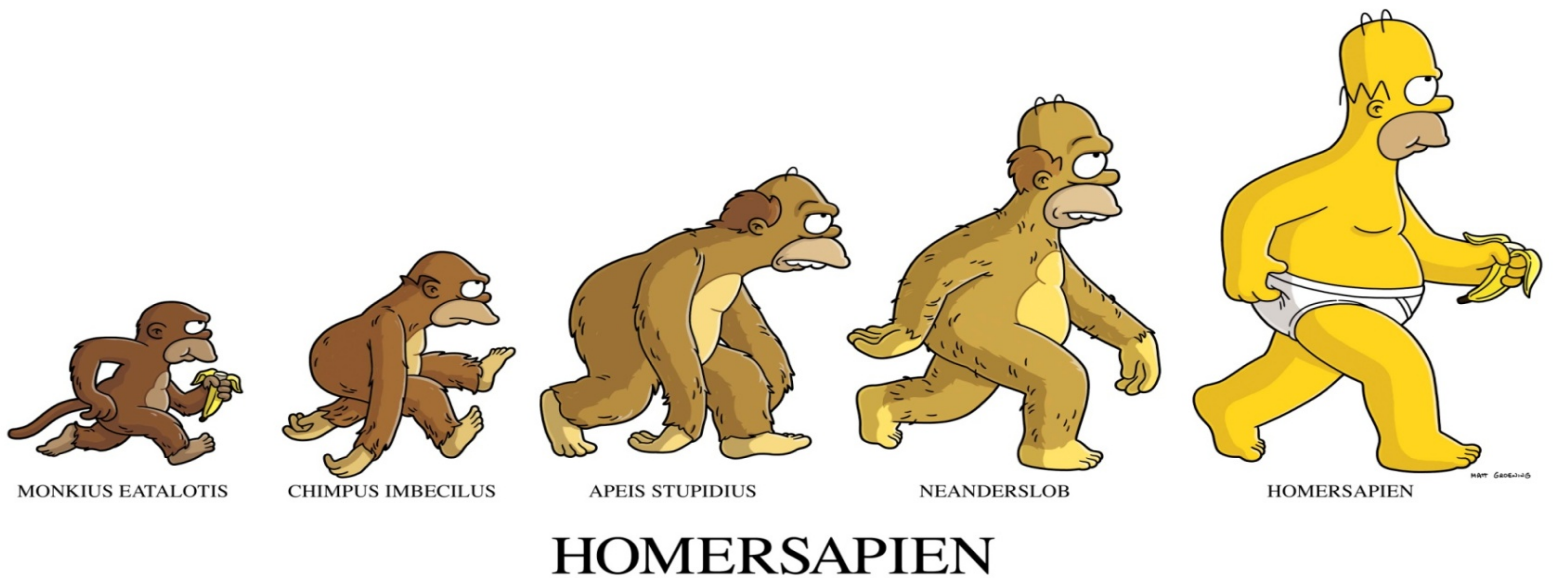
- ◉ The observation of the mind by experimenting on Sensation, Perception, and attention.
- ◉ Marked the arrival of psychology as a scientific discipline.
- ◉ Practiced Introspection



Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920)

Functionalism 1842-1910

- Belief that mental characteristics developed to allow people to survive and adapt Example: (Island)
- William James (founder)
- Adapt behavior to needs of surroundings
- Studied development of children, education, and behavior.

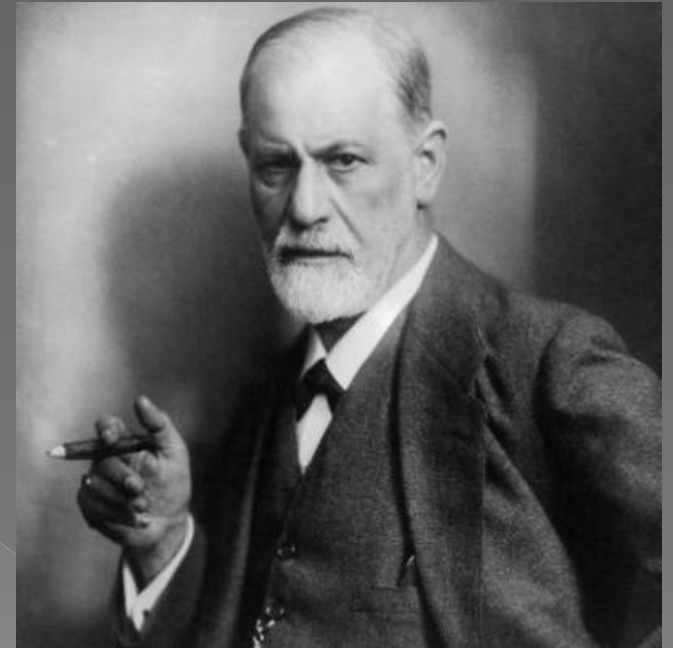


Psychoanalysis 1865-1939

Designed to uncover patients' unconscious thoughts by discussing their background.
Example: Id, Ego, Super ego

Nervous problems were not physical but stemmed from the unconscious

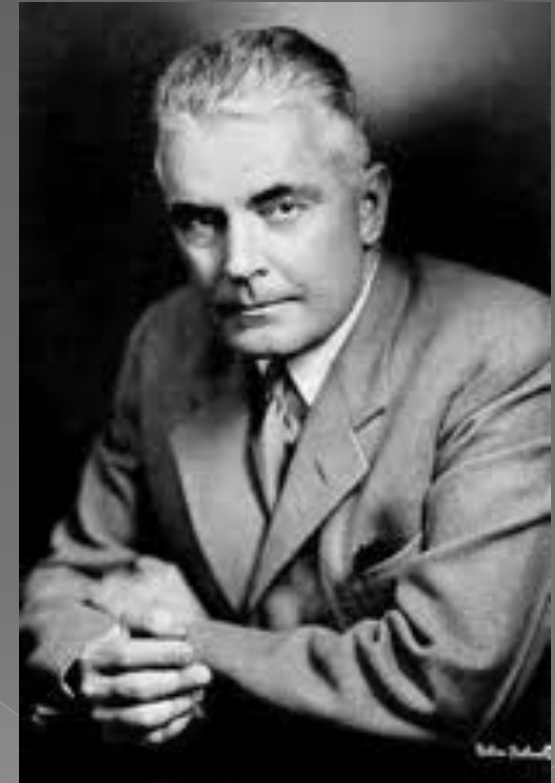
Not only a major branch but also part of our everyday thinking



Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Behaviorism 1878-1958

- John Watson (founder)
- Scientific psychology should only study what can be observed. Example: Bird experiment
- Behavior **==** Only source of data available
- How an individual reacts to the environment



John Watson (1878-1958)

Humanism 1950's

- ◉ Reaction against the dominance of behaviorism and psychoanalysis
- ◉ People can take control of their lives
- ◉ Example: What you want to study when you grow up
- ◉ You have control of all of your daily decisions

Cognitive Psychology

Involved in
memory,
learning,
and
thinking

They have
focused on
researching
the brain
and its
processes

They have
discovered how
to know which
part of the brain
is working and
when. Example:
watching TV,
laughing, etc.

Types of Work Psychologists Do

Research Psychology

To discover new knowledge in the field through research and study

Most research psychologists are affiliated with a university.

Types of Work Psychologists Do

Applied Psychology

To apply psychological knowledge to particular environments, such as schools or industry.

Applied psychologists often work on site in factories, schools, or other institutions

Types of Work Psychologists Do

Clinical Psychology

To use psychology to help people define and deal with their problems

Psychoanalysts , counsellors, and therapists are often clinical psychologists

They work in mental health clinics or private practices

APA Code of Ethics

- 5 principles:

- Participants must know all features of the research methods which might affect their willingness to participate
- Openness and honesty
- Free to back out at any time
- Responsibilities of the investigator and participant should be clear

APA Code of Ethics

- 5 principles:

- The Investigator should protect participants from physical and mental discomfort, harm, and danger. Participants should be informed of any risk. All measures should be taken to minimize distress